BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter :—52 Rupees Per Annum ;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum.

Vol. LII. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1841. New Series No. 52.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are :
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE Press has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. C. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in June. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 1 Rupee. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office ;
Respondentia Bonds, each .... Rs. 1
Ship's Articles..... ,, 1
Policies of Insurance..... ,, 1
Bills of Exchange, per set..... Ans. 8
Interest Bonds..... ,, 8
Bills of Lading..... ,, 8
Powers of Attorney, each..... ,, 8

BYCULLA CLUB NEW BUILDINGS.

THE Committee will feel Obliged to those friends of the Club who have kindly Subscribed to aid in the erection of sleeping rooms and other improvements in the Buildings if they will remit their Donations, as their promised help is now wanted.

Donations to be remitted to the Secretary Byculla Club.

Byculla Club 29th Arpil 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given that the effects of the late Captain CONOLLY 6th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry will be sold by Public Auction on Tuesday the 15th June at 10 O'clock in the Forenoon at the Mhow Theatre consisting of very valuable Greek, Latin, French and English Books, Minerals Images Brass, (Indian and English) Annual Coins, Maps, Drawings, Prints, Oil Paintings, Manuscripts Native Histories &c. &c.

Terms Cash:

A. HARRIS
1st Assistant Resident at Indore.

Indore Residency April 19th 1841.

FOR SALE

BUILDING MATERIALS.

FRAMJEE SORABJEE AND CO. will Sell by Public Auction on the Premises at 4 P. M. on Saturday next the 1st of May, the two small Bungalows standing within the Court-yard of the Premises lately known by the name of the Sailors' Home on the verge of the Esplanade near the Dhobees' Tank.

The Doors and Windows which are all made of teak wood and Substantial, are recommended to the attention of Builders and others.

The Bungalows may be seen on application to Mr. C. Augusto, Architect.

CONDITIONS.

The Lots will be knocked down to the highest bidder.

A deposit of (25) per Cent, Twenty five per Cent, to be immediately paid, and the remainder of the Purchase money repaid within (3) days from the day of sale. Failing which payment, the lots will be resold at the risk of the Purchaser, and the deposit forfeited.

All the above materials to be removed within (20) Twenty days from the date of the Sale, at the expence of the Purchaser.

(Signed) J. VAUPELL.

Bombay, 27th April 1841.

NOTICE.

TO be had on moderate Terms at the Godowns of the undersigned, a Supply of "Patent Felt," for covering the bottoms of Ships, received direct from the Patentees, the undersigned will furnish parties with printed Testimonials in favour of the Article and full direction for its application.

WOOLER AND CO.

Bombay Green, 30th April 1841.

BEER.

MESSRS. WOOLER AND CO. beg their constituents at Outstations, will lose no time in favoring them with orders, for their Monsoon Stock of Supplies

Also, as they are now preparing for their annual Stock of Beers, early intimation, as to the QUANTITY and MAKER, required for the ensuing Season, is particularly requested.

Bombay Green, April 30th 1841.

HAIR OIL & VEGETABLE DYE.

THOMAS WILLIAMSON LADIES AND GENTLEMENS HAIR DRESSER.

THE experience of 28 years in India to the growth of the Hair, the changes that it undergoes has caused T. W. to pay particular attention to the different compositions which hold out a remedy to the distruction of that very essential part of the Human Beauty.

A HEAD OF HAIR,

T. W. has now the gratification to submit to the public with confidence his superior Vegetable Oil for the *Tolette* which he feels assured will very soon supplant all others of *British Manufacture* being peculiarly adapted to weak constitutions, preventing coarseness. Thinning and the turning the Hair Grey and restoring it when lost.

A trial will fully bear out the merits of its Inventor.

Sold by him only at his residence Mazagon in Bottles of two ounces each at Rs. 3 per Bottle.

ALSO

His famed and approved Vegetable dye of all tints from *Auburn* to a deep black in Bottles Quart Rs. 16 and in small sizes Rupees 6 Pr. Pot

TERMS CASH and by letter Post Paid enclosing an order for payment.

31st April 1841.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that a Petition to the House of Commons on the subject of the late proceedings of the Supreme Court of Bombay, in prosecution of the *Times* and *Courier* Newspapers will remain at the Exchange Rooms until Noon of to-morrow the 1st of May.

Bombay, 30th April 1841.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT PRESS.

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, &c. neatly printed at the PRICE CURRENT and MERCANTILE REGISTER PRESS on moderate Terms.

Apollo Street, 30th April 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 27th May next, where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the Drawing conducted to their satisfaction.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO AND CO.

Fourth Calcutta, Lottery.

All Prizes and no Blanks.

On 214 Whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1841, divided into 1559 chances at Company's Rupees 17 per each chance or in advance 10 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME.

1 Prize of.....	50	Whole	Tickets.
1 Ditto of.....	20	Ditto	Ditto.
1 Ditto of.....	10	Ditto	Ditto.
1 Ditto of.....	5	Ditto	Ditto.
2 Ditto of 2 each...	4	Ditto	Ditto.
5 Ditto of 1 do..	5	Ditto	Ditto.
16 Ditto of ½ do...	8	Ditto	Ditto.
20 Ditto of ¼ do..	5	Ditto	Ditto.
200 Ditto of ⅛ do...	25	Ditto	Ditto.
1312 Ditto of 1/16 do...	82	Ditto	Ditto,
1559 Prizes	214	Tickets.	

CONDITION.

Subscribers have the option of paying the full Amount of Company's Rupees 17 at once, or only 10 Rupees as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining the prize and the prizes will be delivered either in Ticket or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.

2d. Moffusil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of Postage but they have the option of paying the full amount at once.

3d. Early applications to be made from the Moffusil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO.
Projectors.

NUNDO COOMAR CHOWDRY,
Trustee.

BEER.

FOR SALE At the GODOWNS of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.—Allsopp's Beer of October Brew now landing from the *William Sharples*, at Rs. 70 per Hhd.

Also, a small quantity of London Particular Madeira from Messrs Keirs and Co. in Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks at Rupees 580 300, and 150.

Bombay, 30th April 1841.

FOR SALE.

A BUNGALOW on the Esplanade, containing three apartments, with a detached Bungalow, Stabling for 5 Horses, 2 Coachhouses, Cook Room, Out houses, &c. &c.

1 Grey Arab Saddle Horse recently arrived from Bushire..... ,, 500

1 Bay Buggy Horse, quiet and fast..... ,, 300

For further particulars, apply to

FRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE.

Bombay, 30th April 1841.

FOR SALE.

A WELL KNOWN high Caste ARAB HORSE, has been constantly ridden by a LADY, Color a Silver Grey and is well suited for a CHARGER.

Enquire of HORMUSJEE BYRAMJEE near the Main Guard Fort.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 26th April 1841.

Mr. E. Williamson, to be uncovenanted assistant to the collector of continental customs and excise in succession to Mr. S. Felly, deceased.

Bombay Castle 27th April, 1841.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, collector of Ahmednuggur, is permitted to remain in the districts on deputation, until the commencement of monson.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1841.

Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bt. collector of Ahmedabad, is permitted to remain in the districts on deputation, until the commencement of the monsoon.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1841.

Mr. W. C. Bruce, acting accountant general, received charge of the offices of accountant general and revenue, judicial, and military accountant, from Mr. Webb, on the 26th instant.

Mr. E. E. Elliot, acting mint master, received charge of the Bombay mint, from Mr. W. C. Bruce, on the 26th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID.
Chief Secy.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle 23rd April 1841.

John Gordon Esq. is appointed to the charge of the general post office, until Mr. Shaw's arrival.

Bombay Castle, 24th April 1841.

Assistant surgeon Alexander Campbell is appointed surgeon to the police, surgeon to the coroner, and assistant civil surgeon at the presidency.

Bombay Castle, 26th April 1841.

Captain H. Gordon, post master at Belgaum, is allowed leave of absence for two months, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs, his duties during his absence being performed by Captain Sparrow of the 18th regiment N. I.

Assistant surgeon D. Costelloe, to be civil surgeon at Sholapore.

Captain R. J. Littlewood, of the 9th regiment N. I. is appointed to conduct the duties of post master at Deesa, during the absence of captain Pennycuick on leave.

Bombay Castle, 27th April 1841.

First grade apprentice Bala Jannardun, attached to the civil hospital at Dhoolia, having absented himself without leave from his duties since the the 2nd ultimo, is struck off the strength of the hospital returns, and 2nd grade apprentice Ajapah Vencutrow, attached to the criminal jail hospital at Ahmednuggur, is promoted to the 1st grade, and attached to the civil hospital at the Dhoolia, vice Bala Jannardun dismissed.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1841.

The Reverend J. N. Allen, having arrived at the Presidency on board the ship "Doona Pascoa" on the 21st instant, pursuant to his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, is addmitted as an assistant chaplain on Ecclesiastical establishment of this Presidency.

The Reverend J. N. Allen, is appointed chaplain to the field force, and the Rev. C. Sandys, at present chaplain at Kurrachee. Mr. Allen is however to act as chaplain at Kurrachee, until the season admits of his proceeding to relieve Mr. Sandys, who, until so relieved, is to continue in charge of his present duties.

Assistant Surgeon S. Sproule, M. D. is appointed civil surgeon at Ahmedabad.

Charles Forbes Esquire, appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors a writer in the civil service of this Presidency, having arrived on the 12th January last from England, per the Honorable Company's Steamer "Cleopatra," is admitted on the Bombay establishment from that date.

Astley Cooper Travers Esquire, appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors a writer on the civil service of this Presidency, having arrived on the 21st instant from England, per Ship "Doona Pascoa" is admitted on the Bombay establishment from that date.

Edward Eden Elliot Esquire, received charge from William Cunningham Bruce Esquire, on the 26th instant, of the offices of civil Auditor and mint master.

H. L. Anderson Esquire is appointed to the office of private secretary to the Hon'ble the Governor.

Surgeon J. McLennan is appointed Surgeon to the Hon'ble the Governor.

J. Gordon Esq. to be acting deputy civil auditor and mint master, from the date of taking charge of his office by J. Shaw Esq. acting post master general.

John Gordon Esq. received charge from Edward Eden Elliot Esq. on the 26th instant of the general post office.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS,
Secy. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1841.

Mr. W. Escombe, acting stipendiary commissioner of the court of requests, assumed charge of his office, on the 17th instant.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1841.

The Hon'ble J. A. Dunlop, is appointed to officiate as chief judge of the sudder dewance and sudder foujdaree adawlut.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 261 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Army, the following extract, para. 1st of the Hon'ble Court's letter, No. 2, dated 27th January last, in the Financial Department, to the Government of India.

In reference to our dispatch in this Department, dated 2d July 1823, we have to acquaint you, that the rate of exchange for Bills drawn in repayment of advances for the Queen's service in the East Indies in the year commencing 1st May 1841 and terminating 30th April 1842, has been fixed, in concurrence with the Lord's Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 2s. the Company's Rupee.

No. 262 of 1841.—The following Orders by Major General Brooks, Commanding the troops in Scinde, are approved and confirmed.

Captain Browne, Commanding the Wing of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Commissariat Agent at the Post (Shikarpoore) pending the sanction of Government,

Bombay Castle, 26th April 1841.

No. 265 of 1841.—Surgeon R. Brown, M. D. is permitted to resign the office of personal Surgeon to the Hon'ble the Governor, and to assume charge of his appointment, under the General Order, No. 58 of the 6th ultimo, as Surgeon of the European General Hospital.

No. 266 of 1841.—Surgeon R. Brown, M. D. is directed to proceed in attendance upon the Hon'ble the Governor, to Egypt, and eventually, should it be necessary, to England ; and will be considered as absent upon duty from the date of his departure from Bombay,

Surgeon J. Scott, will act as Surgeon to the European General Hospital, during Dr Brown's absent on duty or until further orders.

No. 267 of 1841.—By a resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 21st instant, Captain H. N. Ramsay, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, has been appointed to act as Second Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattiwar, until further orders, and Brevet Captain Stevens, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Assistant to the Garrison Engineer at the Presidency, in succession to Captain Ramsay.

Bombay Castle, 1st April 1841.

No. 268 of 1841.—The Honorable the Governor in council has much pleasure in re-publishing to the Army, the following General Order by the Government of India, dated the 29th ultimo.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

April 28th.—Capt. M. F. Willougby, Artillery from Mahabuleshwar.
do. do. Lieut E. Peacock, 1st Grs. Regt. from Sukkur.
do. do. Asst Surgeon Kirk, 1st Grs. from Sukkur.
do. do. 2d Lieut. J. H. Burke, Engineers, from Mahabuleshwar.

DEPARTURES.

April 28th.—Major W. Smee, 5th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
do. do. Capt. Wardell, 5th Regt. N. I. to Ditto.
do. do. Capt. Watkin, 15th Regt. N. I. to Tannah.
do, 29th Lieut F. Sandwith, E. Lt, Infy, to Poonah,
do, do, Ensign G. Close, Ditto to Ditto,
do, do, Capt, W, Purves 9th Regt, to Deesa.

Marine Department.

Bombay Castle, 23rd April 1841.

No 44 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the Hon'ble the court of Directors have nominated Mr. Ardaseer Cursetjee, to be chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery in the Steam Factory and Foundry at Bombay.

Mr. Ardaseer Cursetjee having reported his arrival from England in the Ship Buckinghamshire, will assume charge of the Office to which he stands appointed, on the 1st proximo.

The Hon'ble the Governor in council desires upon this occasion to record the very high sense which the Government entertains of the able and satisfactory manner in which captain Turner, the Min Engineer, has performed the extremely important duties attaching to the care and superintendence of the Marine Steam Machinery.

Bombay Castle, 24th April 1841.

No. 45 of 1841.—Mr. Purser Ross Kennedy Fallon, having produced a medical certificate of his inability to perform the active duties of his profession, is at his own request, and pending the receipt of the Honorable court's Orders on his case, transferred to the invalid list of the Indian Navy.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. col. *Secy to Govt*

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to dispatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 1st of May next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with the Mail to Suez, on Saturday the 23rd May.

It is also intended to despatch a Steam Frigat with the Overland-mail, via Suez, on Saturda

the 19th June, and again on Monday the 19th July; but Passengers cannot be accommodated in the usual manner, on these occasions.

The despatch of the ordinary monthly Packets will recommence on Wednesday the 1st September.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

April 29th, Swedish Ship Calcutta, C. H. Mollien, Master, from Stocktolm 27th Oct.

SAILED.

April 27th, E. I. C. Steam Frigate Auckland, Wm. Lowe, Esq. Com., to Red Sea.

Do. 28th, Brig Rossana, A. Keith, Master, to London.

Do Midas, P. Keir, ditto to ditto.

Do. French Brig La Deux Clementine H. Oliver, Master, to Bordeaux. *Passenger.*—1 Native of Pondecherry.

Shipping in the Harbour.

R. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Berenice.
BRIG.	Sesostris.
SCHOONERS.	Hugh Lindsay.
Taptee.	Medusa.
Royal Tiger.	Zenobia.
Palinurus.	Indus.
Tigris.	
Emily.	
CUTTER.	
Margaret.	
Nerbudda.	

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Earl of Balcarras.	Wave.
Rothschild.	William Gillies.
Sharples.	Bucephalus.
Countess of Loudon.	Martha Ridgway.
Donna Pascoa.	Buckinghamshire.
Charles Dumergue.	Alexander Baring.

COUNTRY.

Charles Grant.	Dawlut Savoy.
Cauderbux.	Malik-ool-Bahr.
Pittamber Savoy.	Cursetjee Cawasjee.
Caroline.	Shaw Allum.
Essavie.	John.
Masia.	Futhel Barry.
Ruby.	Brigand.
Fanny.	Dadaboy.
Hydroose.	Solomon Shaw.
Alexander Robertson	Memnon.
Ruparell.	Acasta.
Hamoody.	Juda Rahimon.
Caroline.	Lord Amherst.
Sophia.	Caledonia.
Lady Grant.	Emily.
Ratler.	Amity.
Drongan.	Adelaide
Roopaulay.	Harriet Scott,
Cavalier.	calcutta.
Yacht Prince Regent.	

FRENCH.

LaAdele.	

PORTUGUESE.

	Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
	Brig Novo Viagente.

ARAB.

Harsingar.	
Lodease.	
Hamonshaw.	
Haze Kae bree	

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR.—Unforseen circumstances connected with my ordinary avocations having hitherto interposed to prevent my noticing QUILL DRIVERS letter which appeared in one of your issues of last month, relative to the power vested in Head Clerks to alter and revise the drafts of their Assistants, I embrace the opportunity afforded me of a brief respite from my engagements to offer a few remarks on the subject under discussion.

Q. conceeds to Head Clerks a latitude of power and discretion in regard to the alteration and revision of drafts, which their most ardent admirers would scarcely be temerarious enough to claim for them notwithstanding however the accordance of this concession to them on the part of Q. for purposes perhaps, best known to himself, I will give him credit for possessing candour sufficient to admit, that the system has not worked well, and is productive of the greatest confusion and derangements in the Departments in which it is upheld; more especially in the Judicial Department, where it is carried to the very climax of absurdity—whole paragraphs being reversed, sentences transposed, synonimous terms substituted, by which process an immensity of time is consumed—an important consideration in the administration of the affairs of Government. I indeed heartily sympathize with the condition of those whose lot it is to endure this worst of all Departmental inflictions and would hail with unfeigned pleasure the adoption of some arrangement which would effectually vindicate the further growth of this noxious and increasing evil, and which, I am borne out in saying, is the chief cause of the delay so loudly complained of by the public.

Yours Obediently
RORY MORE.

28th April.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I saw a letter in your Paper the other day signed "AMICUS" wherein the eloquent writer promises a further supply of written wisdom in a few days. Truly he may congratulate himself upon having added considerably to the Fame of the great great personage he so delightfully adulates and of thereby being in the sunshine of patronizing smiles.—Surely one so conversant with judicial phrazeology, so learned in the technicality of the law must belong to that most learned profession "and a certain personage stood up and spoke most wonderfully and said that it was a grievous thing a goodly piece of Silver should be given unto the man who praised nobody while so many ready to praise were lamenting the want of it!!" Surely it was the throwing away of "Pearls" to bestow them on one so ignorant or unmindful of his best interests as to dare to be an independant man, and refuse to "shift about with every wind of Doctrine" and bend the knee, and bow the Head to the superior in Office surely the best place for such an one were the private Asylum for "minds at variance with reason" and forsooth some foolish merchants praise this very same man and say he is faithful—leal and true because he rather upholded their honor and vindicated their conduct than sought his own wordly advantage! Can it possibly be true that such madness is extant in this age of wondrous wisdom and superexcellent principles.

Alas! Alas! we weep for the age.

Arise! Arise then light of the world! Arise most learned AMICUS and shame these false suns permit the halo of thy wisdom to descend to us poor ignorant mortals and may thy luminous discoveries at last give thee a sung sinecure or a splendid piece "of Plate or Pottery."

LAZARUS.

ADVERTISEMENT.!!!

EXTRAORDINARY.

For Sale by Public Auction at the "Courier Office" the following newly imported articles.

The Sum set opposite their descriptions to be considered the upset Price. The sale to take place the day following the arrival of the *new 3rd Judge* of the Supreme Court lately indented for:

Anti-gag Roper-Bar.....	Rs.	30
A Native friend of the liberty of the Press	,,	2
do. ...do...free discussion.....	,,	2
A lover of Independence.....	,,	2
A Native admirer of the march of intellect	,,	1
do.....lover of liberty and patriotism.	,,	1
do.....do...of Justice.....	,,	1
do.... do.. of Impartiality.....	,,	2
do.... do..of the freedom of the Press	,,	2
do.....do.. of Truth.....	,,	2
A friend of Impartial Justice.....	,,	1
A native friend of Justice.....	,,	2
A sincere lover of the Press.....	,,	2
An admirer of the British Constitution...	,,	2
A native wisher of Freedom.....	,,	1
A native friend of impartial Justice.....	,,	1
A freethinker of India.....	,,	1
A defender of the rights of the Press	,,	2
A native advocate of the cause of freedom in India.....	,,	1
A native advocate of free Press.....	,,	1
A native panter after Justice.....	,,	1

The above "articles" cannot fail to strike the Public and I congratulate society on the sudden influx of so much virtue. Let me see, 1 "Anti hangman," 5 "friends," 6 "common lovers" 1 "sincere one." 2 "admirers," 1 "wisher," 1 "freethinker' 1 "Defender," 2 advocates. 1 "panter after Justice!" and all for Rupees 61!!

The only objection to the first lot is the fear it displays of a certain public functionary commonly called "Jack ketch." but those who know him say its only nervousness. If this "article" have grounds for his fears, that called "Panter after Justice' affords at least a pleasing variety to the connoisseur.

Now all I can say is that if Sir H. Roper Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Forbes, The "Times," "Courier," "Eastern Star" and "Commercial Advertizer" cant settle the business now why the Devil *must* be in it. Still it is to be regretted so much virtuous propriety was not in the Market some two months ago.

AMICUS.

To Correspondents.

We decline the Dialogue of A B and Co.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, April 30, 1841.

ARRIVED 29th, Swedish Ship Calcutta, C. H. Mollien, Master, from Stocktolm 27th Oct.

THE Honorable Mr. Anderson has assumed the reins of Government on the departure of Sir James RivettCarnac, as will be observed by an Extract of the Government Gazette of yesterday. He has also nominated his Staff as follows. Captain M. Willoughby, Artillery to be Military Secretary, Lieut. D'arcy. H. M. 94th Regt. Aid-de-Camp, and Surgeon J. McLennan Surgeon in attendance. His son H. L. Anderson Esq. of the C. S. is appointed Private Secretary.

THE Hon'ble J. A. Dunlop officiates as Chief Judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdarree Adawlut, in the Room of the Hon'ble the Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the resignation of the Honorable Sir JAMES RIVETT CARNAC, Bart. Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, the charge of the Office of Governor of the Presidency aforesaid, has devolved on the Hon'ble GEORGE WILLIAM ANDERSON, comformably to the Statute of the 3rd & 4th of our late Most Gracious Sovereign, WILLIAM the Fourth, Cap. 85.

It is therefore hereby proclaimed that, the Hon'ble GEORGE WILLIAM ANDERSON has this day taken charge of the said Office of Governor of the Presidency of Bombay and of its Dependencies.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1841.

PROCLAMATION.

General department.

The Hon'ble JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD has this day taken the Oaths and his Seat as Fourth Member of Council of this Presidency, under the usual Salute from the Garrison.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1841.

THE Bombay Gazette Overland Dispatch will be ready for delivery early on the morning of the 1st of May. Parties requiring extra Copies are requested to make early application The Dispatch will contain every subject of Foreign and local interest, the proceedings in the Contempt Case and the addresses &c. &c. to Sir James Carnac on his Departure in full.

A Notice given below has been sent to us for Publication by Mr. Viegas Agent for Messrs. Hill and Co on account of certain attacks in the Public Press of Bombay in January last upon that Firm, and their treatment of overland Travellers through Egypt. Messrs. Hill & Co. disvow all these reports and state that in the confused state of affairs in Egypt they by immense exertions brought the mails and Passengers through safe, and refer to those who were eye witnesses of their conduct. Reference has also been made to some of the Passengers themselves, and they expressed their entire satisfaction with the treatment they had received and that considering circumstances it was not in the power of Hill & Co. to do better. A list of the improvements in progress in Messrs. Hill & Co's. establishments is then given and appears very satisfactory, At the time the attacks alluded to were made we thought them very unfair. Messrs. Hill & Co. were placed in a very difficult position and if they were occasionally unable to meet every want and wish, why taking every thing into consideration they should have been dealt with leniently. There is no doubt that their Establihment is of the highest utility, and for our parts we trust that it may flourish. If Passengers were left to their own resources on their arrival at Suez what a state they would be in. From conversations we have had with parties coming by their Agency we have heard them well spoken of as active and zealous The very large parties that arrive each way going to and returning from India require great means and great expences. Hill & Co's charges are we think moderate, and when all their arrangements are perfected we have no doubt there will be little said against them. There are always some people who will find fault, to them we have nothing to say. For those who quarrel with the easy vehicles and roads of Europe and carp at luxurious Hotels, will of course cry out at Desert Caravans and Station Houses. Messrs. Hill & Co. deserve patronage and will we hope obtain it extensively, and in future when complaints are brought against the Firm they should be stated specifically not generalized, and then the offending parties could be brought to their answer.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Having in the month of January last observed that certain charges of mismanagement and inefficiency in Messrs Hill and Co's Establishments, have been brought to the notice of the Bombay Public, which gave rise to doubts amongst travellers in availing of their Agency, it has induced me as their Agent in order to remove these doubts to communicate with them, for the purpose of ascertaining how far the alledged charges were correct.

Messrs. Hill and Co. in their answer disavow almost the whole of the charges preferred against them, except some trivial ones, over which they (H. and Co.) had no control.

Hill and Co. further state that notwithstanding the critical state of Affairs in the country, the absence of the British Counsul General, Consuls and vice Consuls from Alexandria, Cairo and Suez, the Seizure of Camels, drivers, and domestic and other servants, (by order of the Pasha for enlistment in his Army) they had thro' the most unremitting exertions been enabled to convey both the public Mails and Passengers to and fro with safety. Independant of their own assertions on these points, other respectable persons in Cairo, who were eye witnesses of what was going on at the time, have also written to their friends here, coroborating the statements made by H. and Co. and I have no hesitation in laying these communications before the Public.

The following were the Passengers who had availed themselves of H. and Co's Agency in March last, and many of them, from whom I have had occasion to enquire into the state of their arrangements, expressed their entire satisfaction with the treatment they had received and the attention paid to their comfort, stating at the same time, that it was not in H. and Co's. *Power* to do *better* than they had in consequence of the unsettled state of the country at the time.

Passengers from India for England.

Hon'ble Mr Farish-Mrs.-Farish-Miss Farish-one female servant Mr. Frere Mrs. Frere two children, two female servants, Sir J. W. Awdry Lady Awdry one child, one Female and one Male servant, Mrs. Raynsford two children one Female servant, Captain Gordon Mr. Fox Mr. Creed Manockjee Cursetjee Esq., Mr. Baynes Mr. Strachan. Doctor Kelly Mr. Dallas Mr. Stewart.

Passengers from England for India.

Reverend Mr. Tombs Mrs. Tombs Mrs. Shaw Mrs. Edwards J. L. Moore Esq., Monsieur J. Arnand Monsieur L. Arnand Mr. Wray Mr. Bainbridge Mr. Lightfoot Mr. Wood Mr. Fuller Mr. Warms Mr. Schneider Sir E. Perry Lady Perry one maid servant, Mr. A. Anderson Mr B Anderson, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Phillip one servant Lieut. Weekes Mr. Murray Mrs. Murray one servant Major Stratton Mr. Upward Mr. Weeks Revd. Muller Revd. Mulkerson.

Travellers will be glad to learn that the Hotels and station Houses on the Desert and the Steam Boat on the Nile are undergoing a thorough repair and are being enlarged and, that H. and Co. are exerting themselves to the utmost to prove themselves worthy of the distinguished public patronage, they have hitherto enjoyed. The following are the contemplated improvements viz.

1st They are increasing the size of their Steam Boat on the Nile, a large and powerful Steam Engine was hourly expected and probably might have arrived in March last) by the Oriental, this will render the Boat commodious and comfortable, and it was expected that Passengers from India would be only 12 hours going from Cairo to Atfeh, and those from Atfeh to Cairo 24 hours. This apparent delay is in consequence of the current in the River, being against the return Passage.

2nd Three extra Vans are being completed, these will enable Messrs. H. and Co. to convey with every comfort 32 Passengers in time for departure by the Steamer with the Mails.

3rd The Hotels at Suez, Cairo, and Alexandria have been made much more commodious. The Saloons of the Desert stations No. 2 and 6 are enlarged to 36 feet by 15 each, and are furnished with Divans to afford sleeping accommodations to Gentlemen and four good Bed Rooms for Ladies, on the latter (the bed Rooms) a small extra charge will be made to give a *right* of precedence and thereby prevent disputes. The centre station will have two beds and a Divan in each room and the Saloons will have extra Divans for Gentlemen.

4th Tents have been pitched midway between each station House, to make the stages shorter for such of the Passengers as may be in delicate health or fatigued.

5th. 2 European servants have been engaged to superintend the station Houses, and H. and Co. were on the look out for a 3d.

From the number of communications and testimonials of H and Co's exertions for the Public. I may be allowed to quote the following portion of a letter from one of the most respectable firms at Alexandria to a friend in Bombay.

"Hill and Co. have conveyed and continue to "convey the Mails to and from Suez and have "acquitted themselves admirably of their charge "and ought not to be forgotten by the Govern-"ment in India as well as at Home. Waghorn, "as you may suppose, is furious at having no-"thing to do in the affair, and continues to at-"tempt to force his way into the Desert stations, "without paying the Fee, and the public *will* "not attend to the notice issued by the Steam "Committee warning them that, to ensure their "entry they must provide themselves with a "Ticket and pay the Fee.."

"Every publicity ought to be given of the "necessity of Passengers supplying themselves "with Tickets of admission to the desert stations "from the H. and Co. at Cairo and Suez, as "great inconvenience is felt from parties who "have either forgotten or neglected to do so, and "who take forcible possession of the Bungalows "without paying the regulated Fee."

I am Sir your most obedient Servant
A. VIEGAS
Agent for H. and Co.

Bombay 29th April 1841.

"THE MADRAS ATHENÆUM" of the 20th of April notices the attacks on he Madras Infantry Retiring Fund and as he says "a "small company of dissentients "rallied their dormant energies, "and advanced to dispute, not "only the correctness of Captain "Mackenzies figures in which at-"tempt there has been a singular-"ly gratifying failure excepting "in some trifling instances that "have been candidly acknowled-"ged explained and rectified, but "the opponents have gone the "length of asserting that the "Fund neither has, nor can "be established." In consequence of all this clamour. The Committee of Management have put forth a Circular in reply to the various objections and though it is very long we have extracted it in order to convince the Officers of the Bombay Army what sort of Cavillers Uncle John & Co. are. The Madras Fund is established and likely to prosper, and we have no doubt the Bombay Infantry Retiring Fund will also flourish, but in order to that desirable end there must be unanimity. Let every man examine well for himself and not give up his judgement and senses to the dicta of dogmatists, who no doubt are quite ready with schemes of their own if they could once swamp the measure to which they are hostile. We have already said much on this subject, and it is our intention to try and keep the Officers of the Bombay Army alive to their own interests. Here an opportunity has offered which is likely to turn out good. We say accept it at once, or you will get nothing, and though you may not regret it now, depend on it a tardy and useless day of repentance will come, and the hoary Field Officer will repine at the obstinacy and perverseness of views which he took in his youth as a Jolly Sub, and sigh for a bonus which he might once have secured, but failing, finds himself debarred from retirement after hard service, and shut out from all hopes of ever revisiting the Land of his fathers! Take the other view of the subject. Suppose an Officer to come to Bombay at the age of 18 years, he serves 20 and becomes a Field Officer. With the Bonus of the Fund at the age of 38 or 40 the prime of Life he would be able to retire with honorably earned competence to his Family and relations while still young enough to enjoy the pleasures of Life, while his declining days would be cheered by the accustomed scenes of youth. Can any one resist such a view of affairs if rational? We should say not, and we trust such thoughts and ideas will occur to all, and that we shall have the gratifying spectacle of a perfect unanimity of all the Officers in the service in the institution and support of the present Retiring Fund.

WE have been favored with a sight of letters from Quetta up to the 3rd of April by which we learn that at that period the climate was delightful with snow on the Mountains, in fact quite spring weather, the Trees are it is true leafless but the budding beauties of flower and blossom give promise of sustantial Fruits. General Brooks and his force in getting through the Bolan Pass lost several hundred Sheep and 78 Head of Cattle by the sleight of hand of some Thieves. The alarm was however given, and the greater part of the stolen property recovered and 12 men killed and 10 Prisoners was the amount of the loss of the Marauders. An idea may be entertained of the numbers which were at first carried off when it is stated that after the greater porsion had been recovered still nearly 600 Sheep and 78 Bullocks were missing. Nusseer Khan is expected to come in to Quetta in about a fortnight, and there appears but little doubt that the Tribes are as anxious to come to a speedy settlement of affairs as well as ourselves. As soon as the young Khan does arrive Mr. Bell will move on to Moostung and Khelat. It is intended to open a direct line of communication from the latter place to the Sea about

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Soomeeanee and also from Affghanistan. If this undertaking should prove successful of which there is little doubt from the talent of the Officer employed, it will be of the utmost importance to our interests as it will throw open the Country to us by an easy and direct road, which at present from a lack of enterprize or perhaps to say the truth from a supineness on the part of the authorities is known scarcely anything of, and even the present road is represented as tolerably good and only requiring a little clearing to make it practicable for Guns.

General Brooks with the first Division of his Force reached Quetta on the 2nd April, and it is expected will not move but sits down quietly where he is for some time. There seems no prospect of his going forward, and Quetta seems calculated for a cantonment as the climate is beautiful, and the means of living though scarce at present will soon abound when the Country People find all is quiet, and if the new road from Soomeeanee is constructed supplies will easily be got up from Bombay. The latest piece of intelligence is that Nusseer Khan is expected to come in on the 7th a little earlier than before stated."

From what we can learn from the above and other sources we should be inclined to think that no campaign towards Herat will take place this year—and as the climate is so good at Quetta we can only rejoice that our brave Troops will have at least one cool station. We fear much though from the position of affairs below the Pass. The Kujjucks have been driven to desperation and the whole of the Tribes must look on us with distrust. We should not be at all surprized to hear of serious outbreaks, or that the Boogties Kujjucks Murrees and all the Tribes have rushed down into the plains and carried fire and sword and devastation wherever they appear. We trust that Troops sufficient for safety have been left behind, if not no doubt attempts will be made to destroy the weak detachments in detail. Our Political Agents announce the coming in of Nusseer Khan but at present he stands aloof, and he has deceived us so often that we shall be still sceptical of his intentions: and if he does come in will his so doing quiet the country? We should like an answer from the Politicals.

A year has nearly glided over our heads since our shores were strewed with the dead bodies of the passengers and crews of the Ships, "Competent," Lord William Bentick and "Castlereagh." And we would ask what hope have we that similar disasters will not occur this year? We look around and do not perceive that any thing has been done to prevent a recurrence of such melancholy and dreadful catastrophes, and once again, to arouse those in whose power the remedy lies, take up the subject which is so pregnant of melancholy foreboding.

The very great attention which was excited when the Shipwrecks did occur, the warmth and energy with which public opinion was expressed, did at the time inspire us with a hope, and confidence, and induce us to believe that immediate measures would be taken to prevent a return of loss of vessels on the point of entering the harbour of their destination, but no! nothing has been done. The monsoon is fast approaching, and we do not believe that even a stone has been turned in the matter. Such a shameful neglect of the interests of the public, we never before recollect to have witnessed. It would, and we believe was, naturally supposed, that, let alone what the feelings of humanity might dictate, so dreadful a sacrifice of life, would actuate those in whose power it lie, to remedy and prevent a return of those scenes, but no! Alas No! up to the present time nothing has been done, Can it be believed that the miseries, the great loss of life and property, that the stranding of these vessels occasioned last year have been forgotten? And that the Government have passed over those appeals both public and private which were made to them to prevent a recurrence of such Shipwrecks? Is it even possible that public feeling is at so low an ebb that no public subscription has been entered into? That the Mercantile Community are so dead to their own interests, that they have not persevered in their applications to the proper Quarter, until they have received a satisfactory reply on the subject? That the interference of Honorable John at home and the attention of the British Parliament has not been called to the subject. ? Yes we repeat it. *Nothing has been done.* The proceedings of the Committee, which we believe was appointed, have not even been promulgated, The silence which prevails regarding the remedy, is in our opinion a sufficient proof of the indignant scorn with which the subject has been treated by the Authorities, and sufficient to disgust the public at large. Nothing more will tend to open the eyes of a community than a total disregard of public interests. A day of reckoning will come, and woe be to those who have had it in their power to preserve life and have failed to do so. The audacity with which the Authorities have behaved in this instance, is in itself a sufficient justification for strong language. We ask, Is not such gross neglect disgraceful to the Country? Talk of the measures taken to prevent Infanticide and abolish Suttee, and place against these, the sanction, or sanction, for so it is when there are means at hand to prevent it,—to a loss of life by Shipwreck? Is it not an infallible indication, that a total disregard of the public interests exists? Have we not already had sufficient assurance that danger does really exist without a re-exhibition? The lethargy which adheres to the public of Bombay has even in this instance where their direct interests, are actually at stake, remained. But we have done. As public Journalists we have directed the attention of the public to the subject, have attempted to revive that excitement which prevailed when the accident did happen, in order to effect measures to guard against a return of them, and in conclusion, we say. Let an urgent appeal be made to the government to interfere without scruple and take immediate steps, altho' now very late in the day, to shake off that blame which must eventually attach itself to them should we witness in the ensuing monsoons, similar disasters, to those which occurred on our shores last year. We have appended the Notification from the Marine Department published in yesterdays Government Gazette, as we conceive that the collecting of Lascars and men of Native Regiments on shore, and the embarkation of seamen "and the Master attendants establishment of men and Boats with Warps and Anchors, which would be additional security against a wreck occurring and even the Master Attendant himself would be but of very little use and go a very little way towards preventing wreck's similar to those of June last. We want floating lights at the real dangers, and a Light House itself on Henery or Kenery Island, for should a wreck happen in the night how are all those arrangements to be put in force?

NOTIFICATION.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Honble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following Rules for the guidance of all parties concerned in the event of a wreck occuring at the entrance of the Bombay Harbour.

1. The officer in charge of the Light House shall, in the event of a wreck, write to the European Constable at Colaba, "A wreck, (designating the spot.)

2. The European Constable shall send off the Notice to the Superintendent of Police by a Mounted Police Man, and then proceed to assemble the registered Fishermen, by their Muccadums at the spot where the Canoes and Cantamarans, are kept.

3. The Master Attendant on receiving intelligence of a Vessel being on shore, shall give immediate Notice to the Police Officer in the Fort, who will immediately apprize the Senior Magistrate of Police, and the Town Major.

4. The Town Major will immediately send to the spot a *guard* of European and Native Infantry, consisting of two parties of not less than 25 Men each, with *European Commissioned* Officers, and who shall, on their arrival on the spot, place themselves under the directions of the Police authorities.

5. The Town Major will direct fatigue parties from the *Native* Corps, properly commanded, to repair to the spot, to assist in placing the recovered property in safety.

6. The Senior Magistrate of Police will immediately give Notice to the consignees or owners of the Vessel, that they may take measures for saving their property.

7. The Master of every Merchant Vessel anchoring in this Harbour will be informed by the Senior Magistrate of Police, that on seeing the signal of Vessel on shore in distress, the displayed from the Flag Staff, he will be expected by Government to send as many Men to the spot, with one or more Officers as can be spared from the necessary duties of the ship, and that the Men on arrival, will place themselves under the orders of the Police authorities.

8. The Senior Magistrate of Police will give Notice of a wreck to all heads of Departments in which Government Lascars are employed, and all such persons as can be spared, are to proceed immediately to the spot under the orders of the Police authorities.

9. As soon as it is known that a Vessel is on shore, the Master Attendant's establishment of Men and Boats shall immediately be sent with Warps and Anchors, to render assistance; and it must be understood, that whilst all operations on shore will be under the control of the Police authorities, the Master Attendant and his Assistant will have the control of all the duty afloat, and their orders must be implicitly obeyed.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 24th April 1841.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU. APRIL 17.

We have had on our table, for some days, the somewhat elaborate minute of Mr. J. P. Grant, on the Cooley Question, and will no further postpone the notice to which it is highly entitled. Mr. J. P. Grant, differs from the majority of the members of the Committee appointed to investigate the merits of the Cooley Trade, and as it is clear that he does so upon no slight examination of both the facts and reasoning bearing upon the matter, it is but fair that his view of the question, should be as fully and amply considered, at the least, as the view which his brother members of the opposite opinion have taken on this subject. We shall, therefore, give every facility to his own exposition of this important subject, as it became developed to him. But we are apprehensive that Mr. J. P. Grant sets out with starting what is commonly called a distinction without a difference. We quote his words at the outset of his minute:—

"2. The point on which we differ is certainly no trifling point. It is, as I conceive it, no less a question, than this, whether the whole of the labouring population of the vast portion of Her Majesty's Territories entrusted to the Government of the East India Company ought or ought not, to be as free as the rest of Her Majesty's subjects in respect to the disposal of their labor and their right of going about. Holding, after all the thought I can give the subject, the affirmative of this question, and being one of a small body honored by the commands of the Indian Government to examine and report upon the matter, I shall not, I am sure, be blamed for declining to sign a Report, which, according to my understanding, advocates the negative, nor for submitting, with deference, the grounds of my opinion."

Now, we cannot help thinking that Mr. Grant's opinion respecting the question he puts in the above extract, is precisely that of his fellow Committee men. We ourselves, will at once adopt Mr. Grant's own words, take the *affirmative* of the question, and most directly assert that "the whole of the labouring population, of the vast portion of Her Majesty's Territories entrusted to the Government of the East India Company, *ought* to be as free, as the rest of Her Majesty's subjects, in respect to the disposal of their labour, and their right of going "about"—"abroad" we suppose is meant. We apprehend that no one disputes this principle. It is admitted on all hands. But the question is, not whether the Cooley of Bengal *ought* to have the right of disposing of his own labour in a foreign market, to the best advantage, but whether he *can* have and exercise it, in his present state of ignorance, and mental destitution—and his exposure to that system of crimpage and kidnapping, from which the Government is unable to protect him. We are sorry to find Mr. Grant, making his *pointd appuis*, so very untenable —or rather we should say very tenable, that it is no *point* at all. Every body acknowledges it, and so far from its being a "point on which differences arises," as is said in the marginal notice, attached to the above extract, we may safely affirm that there never has been any difference at all upon the matter, in the minds of either the most strenuous advocate of the Cooley Trade, and its most strenuous opponent. Each, all, said and say:—"Let the Cooley have fair play, and carry his commodity of labour to the best market he can obtain; so do not let the Government interfere *to prevent his emigration*; but inasmuch as that we learn that he falls into the hands of crimps, kidnappers and scoundrels of all descriptions, let the Government interfere, not to prevent him from carrying his labour to the best market, but to prevent the aforesaid rascals from cheating him out of his labour altogether."

We think that we have said enough to shew, that Mr. J. P. Grant, commences his Minute, with the exposure of a "a distinction without a difference," as regards his fellow labourers in the same vineyard.

Mr. Grant takes up the cooley emigration Prohibitors act, in the following terms:—

"This law is very remarkable—as it is not given in our Appendix, I have appended a copy of it to this Minute. Not content with getting rid of the whole of the abuses complained of by the rough method of prohibiting entirely the system in which these abuses existed, it imposes strange and servile restrictions on the liberty and means of livelihood of many millions of people, in matters which as yet have never been alleged to have been practically subject to any abuse whatsoever. The system of hiring laborers under contract to serve in distant parts for long terms had been the source of grievous evils, Two courses were apparently open; first, either to regulate the system, in an improved manner, so as to obviate the evils or, secondly, as a last resource, pending enquiry, to put a stop altogether to the system Which had been abused. This law (Act No. XIV of 1839,) adopts the ultimate remedy whether in so doing, without attempting milder measures, it was right, is a matter for grave debate. But it goes greatly beyond this for it interferes, by absolute prohibition, in a concern which has never been involved in any abuse whatever. The abuse, and the only abuse related to laborers going, under contracts, to serve for a term. But this law prohibits all the laboring population of this immense portion of the Empire, including skilled laborers or artisans, as well as unskilled laborers, from going of their own accord, as free intelligent workmen, unfettered by any contract, from hence, where their labor may be unable to feed them, to other portions of the Empire where their labour may be invaluable. This is a simple statement of the effect of the law. That to justify such a law a case of necessity must be made out, there needs no argument to prove. That no such case has been made out is certain. I have never heard it seriously argued that any evils to the emigrant are likely to arise from the spontaneous emigration from India to any British Colony of a laborer unfettered by any contract. Certainly there is not a shadow of evidence before us that any evil has ever actually happened from that cause in any one solitary instance. Had such instances existed, considering the feeling with which the Export of laborers was regarded in Calcutta at the time we sat taking evidence, they must have been brought to our notice. That this part of the existing law is therefore unnecessary, even as a temporary measure, for any good purpose, seems to me demonstrated. But if so it is an impolitic and unjust law. In some of the Slave States of America, we are told legislation is very active in respect to the agress and regress of free coloured people; and in Russia and elsewhere the laborers are still serfs incapable of moving from the soil to which they are attached. But these are not examples for imitation. To confine the laborers of a Province to the soil of that Province, or the laborers of a collection of Provinces, such as our Indian Empire consists of, to the soil of the same, seems to me, but a lower degree of the barbarous system which attaches a serf to the lord on whose soil he was born, or imposes special restrictions on the movements of free coloured native subjects."

Now we so far agree with Mr. Grant, the the Act No. 14 of 1838, is not what is should be. But in criticizing an Act of the Legislature, Mr. Grant should be extremely regardful of accuracy. The Act No 14 of 1839, although clearly drawn up in haste, and on the spur of the occation, does not by any means prohibit labourers, artisans, or any other natives from emigrating from this country, on any and every day of the week. Mr. Grant is clearly wrong in his reading of the Act. which merely prescribes a penalty, for the offence of contracting with a native cooley to go abroad as a labourer. Now we know that the term "labourer" is a name of designation recognised by the English Law, and we very much doubt, whether a contract with a native to go abroad as a cook, or a khidmurgar would fall within the description of "labourer," The fact is that Mr. Grant, has not looked upon this Act, by any manner of means, with a critical eye, The cooley is not prohibited from emigrating; but a prohibition is annexed to making a contract with him for his labour in a foreign country. Mr. Grant will perhaps argue that this is virtually to prohibit his emigration. We are content to argue on the same principle, and to claim on such grounds the concession, that to leave the ignorant and wretched cooley, to the machinations of the cunning and experienced crimp and kidnepper, is virtually to deprive and defraud him of his free agency, and to expose him to the certain danger of being cheated out of his most undenied right to dispose of his commodity of labour, at the best market. We by on means quarrel with the following peragraph of Mr. Grant's minute:—

"I do not find it denied in the Report, that as a geneaal principle, interfence with the natural arrangement of labor in any one empire ought to be avoided, except in some special case of necessity; nor that to force any class of the subjects of one Sovereign to stay in or to depart from particular port, which nothing but necessity can justify. This is slightly acknowledged in para. 26 of the Report; but I must say that I think the principle much too lightly treated. The principle is not a doubtful one; it is not the fancy of a few speculative men. It is sanctioned by nature reason, and experience. It is common law in England. and common sense every where. Neither are the interests involved in the application of the principle, in this instance so trifling as to be lightly considered. The prosperity or existence of whole colonies. and the liberty of tens of millions of British subject. are not light matters. I confess that I think these things have been too lightly treated in the Report. If the recommendation of the Report is adobsed, we have opinion before us that Mauritius must be ruined; and it is unquestionable that the mass of our India fellow subjects are no longer free men as before. These are startling results. I do not say that no unavoidable circumstances could warrant the recommendation, but I do say that all thinking persons have a right to demand of those who make so remarkable a recommendation the fullest proof of the necessity of the step suggested, and I submit that every less objectionable alternative, which holds out any reasonable prospect of success, ought to be actually tried, and tested by sufficient experience, before the most arbitrary Government in the world be justified in acting upon the suggestion."

Now we are here perfectly ready to take Mr. Grant at his word. He says, in the above extract. "I do not find it denied in the Report that as a general principle, interference with the natural arrangement of labour, in any one empire, *ought to be avoided* except in some special case of necessity." Does not Mr. Grant perceive, that a combination of merchants of the Mauritius, to introduce foreign labourers, at a cheaper rate of wages, than the emancipated negro, is a direct infringement of the principle which he so distinctly recognizes here never will suppose that he will take refuge from his own argument, under the subterfuge, that slavery, was not the "natural arrangement of labour of which he speaks. If it were as no doubt it was, an unnatural "arrangement of labour," why the more bound are we to prevent the long-retarded justice to the slave, from having its full operation. Such reasoning as this is a two edged sword, and the worst of it is, that the sharper edge, recoils upon him who handles so dangerous a weapon unskilfully.

The scope of Mr. Grant's Minute, is to open the trade. We would have had him such make a proposal, upon broad and clearey defined principles. We have so often expressed our opinion that it would be in the highest degree beneficial to India, and our other colonies, that labour, could be exported from this country to others, that we have looked with actual yearnings and longings, for the developement of some place, which would achieve their object, without exposing the emigrant to slavery. We shall see whether Mr. J. P. Grant's Minute developes such plan. If it does, we will hail it as one of the first and fairest boons, to the miserable wretches who cultivate this soil but who whilst they are still here, enjoy that most miserable of all satisfactions the conviction that they may be ever yet more wretched elsewhere. We are greatly apprehensive that Mr. Grant, will find himself in the unpleasant predicament, of having "proved too much." We shall, however, pursue the further investigation of his Minute, in all fairness and candour.

CALCUTTA COURIER, APRIL 17.

We are enabled to state that Mr. Turton is appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court and very sincerely do we congratulate both him and the public upon this event. It is honorable to him that for the sake of other he struggled on, despite the warnings of his own ailments and in opposition to the representations of his medical attendant, to retain the far more lucrative returns of his profession; and it is satisfactory that his acknowledged talents can yet be of so much available service, and can obtain for him a deserved remuneration without so much of unbroken labor as that to which he has lately submitted.

Since our issue of Wednesday we have been enabled to glean the following particulars, of the melancholy accident on board the *Victoria* from an eye witness. Whilst this vessel was lying at anchor at Kedgeree on the evening of the 13th at a quaters to 7 o,clock a violent North-West squall, accompanied with rain and lightning came on and the electric fluid struck the ship passing down the fore royal, top-gallant, top and lower mast, splintering them in every direction; her fore top-sail yard and main top-galtant mast were also injured and fore-castle deck must cut up. Five men were killed and five others seriously injured. The vessel is now on her way up the River to repair damages.

It is evening—the ship was at anchor at Kedgeree; a severe North-west squall was passing over and the lascer crew had taken shelter from the rain and wind under the forcastle they took that opportunity of eating their evening meal and were seated round and large Bandarree's handy (a new tin one,) the two chain cables, one on each side, serving as seats. Captain porter and Captain Clapperton (the latter a passenger) were aft.

A thick cloud was passing over the vessel, a flash of lightning broke forth, and shortly after a second, accompanied simultaneously by a tremendous crash of thunder—a ball of fire was seen to strike the truck of the fore royal mast; the fluid instantly descended the royal and topgallant masts, shivering them to such a degree that there was not a single piece of four feet in length whole—it ran down the topmast and for a few seconds the foretop was in flames—under the top was a bolt in the timber which attracted and connected the fluide down the heart of the lower mast, the lightning making for itself a small whole all down arrived at the bottom it must have struck off the chains and thence to the tin handy, turning up one side of the over hanging lip and escaping through the hawse holes.

Immediately on the ship being struck a dense smoke covered the deck, so that one could not see another, and a strong smell of sulphur spread from stem to stern for half a minute not a word was spoken the first mate who was on deck; came after and said he suspected some of the men had been struck—immediately after a cry of "*alla alla*" arose from the crew under the forecastle, and one of the tindals came running aft. He had been severally wonded, the fluid having struck him on the ship and decending his left leg had scorched him dreadfully all down. On the captain feeling him he found his pulse almost gone!—it was proposed to bleed the poor fellow, and while the first mate went for the lancet the captain bound his hanker chief round the sufferer,s arm, and on the return of the first mate an incision was made and about a wine glass full of blood extracted. The ship's Caboose fortunately contained some hot water and it was immediately put in requesition for the poor man—his feet were put into the water and his body rubbed with flannel and brushed as hard as possible to encourage warmth. a little camphore was given the man internally by these means he was got round.

On going forward to where these men were sitting it was found that one man. who had apparently been seated on the combings of the hatchway had fallen down the hatch he had no mark on his person, but when taken up the next morning blood was found oozing from his mouth and ears. Another man a Tindal (there were there on board) who seemed to have been seated immediately at the foot of the mast, had his fore head cut open in three or four places, one a large gash, and all the skin peeled off his body

A third man had no marks at the time of being struck, but the next morning, as in the first case blood was found oozing out of his mouth and ears. The remainder of those who were killed had not the slightest mark or wound. A dog was also killed.

The means so successfully employed to re

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cover the Thindal was tried on another man, but without success life being extinct— the five wounded men had every attention paid them and all are now recovered.

A coroners inques was held over the bodies, and an investigation instituted by the Collector of Midnapoor' (our informant thougthly) on board on opportunity the chest of one of men a large quantity of rice was found the bodies were buried in that district.

It is providential that the ship was not set on fire. for had it been, the panic among the crew from the lamentable accident, and also the great strength of the wind, would sava prevented any exertion being made to save her and inevitable destruction would have followed. Finally we must say great praise is due to Captain and officers of the Victoria for the very willing and efficiant aid they afforded to the poor sufferers and we think the saving of the lives of some if not all of them in a great measure attributable to their exertions—this contrasted greatly with the strange apathy and unwillingness shewn by the uninjured portion of the crew towards bestowing any assistance to their suffering brethren.

MADRAS.

ATHENAEUM, APRIL 20.

The arrival of the *Overland Mail* prevented our compliance with the reques , to give insertion to the Circular from the Committe of the *Infantry retiring Fund*, in our Saturday's issue. We hope the delay will in no respect be detrimental to its object, a circumstance that none would regret more than ourselves. The interest we have taken in the projected plan, as constructed by Captain Mackenzie, proceeded purely from a conviction of its merits, and the advantages it held out to the officers of the infantry branch of the service. That opposition would offer itself in the progress of its formation. was to be expected ; and this could not be regreater, for by this means its value would be ascertained and its practicability determined. It was therefore with much pleasure we were given to understand that the Fund was established, and had commenced its operation. No sooner, however, was this announcement made, than a small company of dessentients rellied their dormant energies, and advanced to dispute not only the correctness of Captain Mackenzie's figures, in which attempt there has been singularly gratifying failure excepting in some trifling instances that have been candidly acknowledge, explained, and rectified, but the opponents have gone the length of asserting that the Fund *neither has nor can be established*

The gentleman composing the Committee have. by their CIRCULAR, placed the subject in its only proper light ? and if the statement fail to dissipate the illusion under which those appeared to labour, who are in the minority, all hope of their conversion is at an end. The most convicting argument is deeds ; words may remove scruples, soften objections, and clear away many difficulties, but still the object aimed at may now be secured. In this state the Committee seem now placed ; therefore let them prove the existance of the Fund by carrying out its principles, in which case, the opposition will be dumb-foundered and all reasonable grounds of controversy be entirely cut off.

To the Regimental Committee.

Regiment.

DEAR SIRS.—The Directors of the Infantry Retiring Fund, having had under consideration, the proceedings, of Meetings held at Bangalore, by Officers of the 2d European Light Infantry and 23rd and 34th N. Light Infantry, already published in the Public parties, have with reference thereto, come to the following resolutions, recorded in juxta position to the proceedings alluded to which they circulate for the information of Subscribers at large ; In the full confidence it will have a salutary effect in stemming the torrent of prejudice, persons inimical to the existence of a Retiring Fund seem labouring to increase and spread abroad, and which the Directors, whose interests are equally involved with the other Subscribers, cannot but regret should at this distance of time, nearly three months from the establishment of the Fund, be permitted to influence the decisions of any number of Subscribers, however few, after the almost unanimous and unprecedented support originally pledged to the institution, which has afforded an example deemed worthy of imitation, by the Officers of the Bombay Infantry for whose immediate adoption the scheme has been recommended by a committee composed of Officers of the highest official character under that Presidency.

Proceedings of Officers of the 2d E. L I. and the 23d and 34th N. I. Infantry.

Regulations of the Directors of the Infantry Retiring Fund

1st That the Scheme of or an Infantry Retiring Fund originally proposed to that branch of the Army by Captain MacKenzie, contemplated the annual purchase of 8 Lieutenant Colonels at 25,000 Rupees each and the seal of subscription was framed by him with reference only to that object ; that the undersigned having observed in the new Rules and Regulations for the Fund drawn up by the Directors at Madras, that the first scheme has been departed from by declaring that only so many Lieut.-Colonels shall be purchased out as there may be available Funds to furnish the proposed Bonuses declare our opinion that the original principles have been so far abandoned hereby as greatly to diminish, if not wholly to mentralize, the benefits proposed by them to the Infantry Branch of the Army.

1st: That the original scheme has in no degree been departed from in its essential principles for securing the annual retirement of 8 Lieutenant Colonels and that there are no just grounds for withdrawing support under the misapprehension that a less measure of benefits is held out by the new Rules than in the original scheme.

Para.6 Consequent to the *temporary* deficiency as contemplated, in Para. 5. the number of Lt. Cols. to whom the Bonus shall be afforded from the Fund on retirement must necessarily be regulated by the amount of Subscriptions actually paid up full number of retirements according to the extent of Subscriptions *not paid up*, provided the *temporary* deficiency render the postponement of retirements necessary ; although it is hoped this will be obviated by the provisions

Para. 25. Lt Cols. if subscribers may retire in anticipation, and shall have claim to the first Bonus available for them under provisions of the following para. provided they shall be active on the time it becomes available.

Paragraph 6 (inserted in the margin) has reference to the preceding para., sanctioning a *temporary* suspension of payments by subscribers, not in receipt of Indian allowances, and provides simply for a consequen *temporary* suspension of the

of para. 25 given in the margin. The meaning intented to be conveyed by Para 6, is, that if from the *temporary* deficiency caused by absentee subscribers 2 steps cannot be purchased in one Quarter, by the amount of subscriptions actually in hand

aided by the proportion of donations a retirement must be postponed until a sufficient sum is paid up, when the full number will be purchased, The object of the rule, if should be observed. is to prevent retirements being purchased by money borrowed in anticipation of actual payments. A practical illustration of the effect of the rule is afforded by present circumstances, for the hesitation evinced by some Subscribers in contributing the subscriptions in arears for the months of February and March, has tended to embarrass and impede the Fund's operation, delaying the first retirement on the Bonus *which would have taken place this month had subscriptions been paid up. at the proper time.* It therefore behoves subscribers to be expedition in paying up arrears to secure the expected benefit of 2 Retirements in the first quarter.

The Directors cannot for a moment contemplate the probability of there being permanent defaulters amongst the subscribers, and, so long as the number of those subscribing, is sufficient to justify the expectation of contributions equal to the required amount for 8 Retirements annually, to doubt the eventual payment taking place would almost imply a libel on the integrity of the subscribers at large.

2d.—That this abandonment of the scheme on which the Fund was originally based, cannot by any fair language be construed us a modification of the plan proposed by Capt. MacKenzie, and that as we pledgedour selves only to support the original scheme we feel no hesitation in declaring ourselves absolved from any obligations to support any other offering a lessmeasure of benefit.

2d.—The preceding remarks apply in a great measure to this and it may be observed, that Rule 6 alluded to, does not even amount to a modification, it being simply a matter of detail in no way interfering with the original principles proposed by Captain MacKenzie

3d.—That we are decidedly of opinion that any number of steps less than that originally proposed, will not indemnify the subscribers of the Infantry branch of the Army. against the loss they would sustain from the spontaneous retirement of Lieut. Cols. and of Majors being checked by the hope which they would be led to entertain of help from the Retiring Fund, whether it be in full, or only in limited operation.

3.—That the Directors concur generally in the sentiments expressed in this Para., but conceive, that should the period arrive, though far distant it is hoped, when the number of Subscribers shall be insufficient to contribute, according to the fixed rates, the amount annually required for 8 Retirements—then, and not till then, will it be necessary to entertain the question of suspending the operation of the Fund or curtailing the benefit to be held out to Retiring Officers.

4th.—That a majority of votes is insufficient to carry into full effect the objects of the Fund, and that no number less than those of the whole Infantry Branch of the Army is adequate to meet them and that unless the unanimous concurrence of the whole can be obtained, we are of opinion that no Retiring Fund, can be established with advantage, and consequently that the declaration of the Presidency Committee in their Circular Letter of the 14th January last, that a Retiring Fund is established" was premature.

4.—The Directors never calculated on the unanimous concurrence of the whole of the Officers of the Infantry branch of the Service at the outset ; for while they were aware that many Officers whose personal interests were just then opposed to the Establishment of a Retiring Fund, had subscribed to it in deference to the wishes of the Majority, they apprehended that a few might still be induced to withhold their concurrence, either from apprehension of its affecting their continuance on the Staff, or interfering with some immediate prospect of Regimental steps, but these the Directors felt convinced would as inducements for withholding their concurrence disappeared, became warm advocates for a Retiring Fund, the advantages of which are daily becoming the subject of recommendation to the different branches of the Service. That a sufficient Majority to carry out the objects of the Fund, was all that was contemplated in the original scheme, which provided for the deficiency that might possibly arise from Non-subscribers and other causes. That *the requisite Majority has been obtained,* and that consequently the Presidency Committee, so far from being premature, was fully justified in their declaration, that "a Retiring Fund is established." The best possible proof of the ability of the Fund, to meet the desired ends, had the pledge been rigidly adhered to throughout, is the fact, that at this moment, there would have been Funds surplus to what is required for the first Bonus, and far more than sufficient to add to next month's contributions, to make up the second Bonus—giving at the end of the first Quarter, a large balance in favor of the Fund, exclusive of the Subscriptions to be obtained at a future period from absentees. An illustration of which is afforded in the annexed statement drawn up in accordance with the present state of affairs, shewing that the subscriptions amount to Rupees 1,62954 per annum, or Rupees 40,738½ quarterly—and that the amount of donations from Lieutenant-Colonels towards the two first Retirements (accepted) not only makes up the deficiency but leaves a balance in favour of the Fund, amounting to Rupees 6,498¼. actually subscibed to, in addition to Rups. 10,624½ which (taking the proportion of supporters amongst those absent to be the same as amongst those present, which is justified by the result of votes received since the issue of our Circular dated 25th February) it may be reasonably expected, will be derived from such Subscribers—making an eventual *surplus in the Funds of the* 1st *quarter* Rs. 17.123, and in the 2d quarter Rs. 34,906.

The Directors feel therefore constrained to record their regret, that the Officers of the 2d E. L. I.—23d and 34th N. L. I. Regiments, whose names are attached to the Proceedings should have declared the proceedings of the Presidency Committee "premature."

5th.—That we do accordingly declare, with reference to the preceding para., our inability to give our support to any Fund, which has not the concurrence of the whole of the Infantry Branch of the Army ; but we will not object to assist, in the ratio of our respective Subscriptions, in reimbursing the amount of all authorized pecuniary obligations which may have been incurred by the Directors at Madras, up to this date, in their landable efforts to establish a Retiring Fund, on a permanent basis although they have proved hitherto so unsuccessful.

5th.—The declaration in para, 5, being founded on the misunderstanding before explained. The Directors are sanguine it will be withdrawn. But as a bare possibility may exist of some one individual adhering there to ; the Directors deem it their duty to record their opinion, that in adhering to the declaration of their inability to give their support to any Fund which has not the concurrence of the whole of the Infantry branch of the Army, Subscribers will depart from the principles originally contemplated.

	Establishments.	No. of Subscribers.	Non-Subscribers.	Distribution to Non-Subscribers. Dissentients.	In Europe.	In India and not Vested.	Retiring to complete.
Lt. Cols.	56	38	18	0	9	9	0
Majors..	56	48	8	2	2	4	0
Captains.	280	184	96	21	33	42	0
Lieuts....	504	352	152	29	68	55	0
Ensigns..	280	123	157	7		78	69
Total..	1176	745	421	59	115	188	69

Major...	48 x 122= 5.856	Annual Subscription,
Capts..	184 x 25= 4,600	= 13,579½ x 12 =
Lieuts..	352 x 8 = 2,816	162,954
Ensigns.	123 x 2½ = 307½	or Rs. 40;738½ in Ist quarter.

Donations of Lieut. Cols. towards the first two Retirements.....	5,760	
		Rs. 56.498½
Purchase of 2 Retirements.....	50,000	
Surplus.....	6.498 ¼	Ist Qr.
Subscriptions in 2d Quarter...	40,738½	
Donations of Lieut. Cols. towards the second two Retirements.....	16.420	
	63,567	
Purchase of 2 Retirements.....	50,000	
Surplus.....	13,657	2d Qr.
Add Subscription of Absentees in the proportion alluded to.....	21,249	
Total eventual Surplus.....	34,906	in 1st 2d Qr.

W. WATKINS, Lieut. Col.
B. R. HITCHINS. Lieut. Col.
G. G. MACKENZIE, Capts.
J. J. LOSH, Captain.
E. SNOW, Lieut. and Bt. Capts.
} Directors of the Infantry Retiring Fund.

Madras, 14th April, 1841.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, APRIL 20.

PREDATORY HORSE IN THE BELLARY DISTRICT.—We learn from Bellary under date the 12th Instant, that another strong party of the 5th Cavalry has been sent out to assist in cutting off the Predatory Horse which have of late been plundering the Villages in the Northern part of the district and have hitherto escaped the Squadron which went out in pursuit of them on the 7th Instant. The freebooters are supposed to be led by some old experienced hand, as they are said to be dispersed in samil bodies which plunder, half a dozen villages in detail and are far distant before our Cavalry reach the scene of their devastations. Several unfortunate Villagers on whom they have committed dreadful cruelties have been sent in to Cantonments for Medical aid. It is strongly reported at Bellary that the Right Wing of the King's Own and Commpany of Foot Artillery at that Station will move to Belgaum, in consequence of the Left Wing of H. M. 4th Foot and Captain Burgoyne's Company of Foot Artillery having received intimation from General Delamare that their services will probably be called for in Scinde at an early period.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS.—It is Currently reported and believed that Mr Russell is to succeed Lord Elphinstone Governor of Madras.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.—We learn by the present Mail that the Charter of the porposed Bank of Madras had not been granted at the time of his departure from England.

THE PROPOSED BREAKWATER AT MOUNT DELLY.—We regret to learn from the *Spectator* that the result of the survey of the Bay at Mount Delly on the Malabar Coast, is by no means so favorable as the first representations led to the expectation of :in fact that enormous expense attending the erection of a breakwater of the magnitude required, effectually precludes the idea of putting it in execution. There still, however, seems a practicability of affording shelter to steamer by sandi art ficial harbour or basin which may by formed in the interior of the bay.

SYDNEY.

SYDNEY INTELLIGENCE.

The receipt of Her Majesty's instuctions, directing the partion of the Colony into three districts, and interdicting the authorities of New South Wales from fingering the land revenue of the northern and southern divisions, seems to have created a stir in Sydney, which nothing that has occurred of late years has at all equalled. A public meeting, to remonstrate with the Home Government, was held on the 7th inst. which does not seem to have been quite so remarkable for spirit as for the singular anomalies the report of the meeting presents to any one acquainted with the arcana of Sydney life. Old Sheriff Macquoid was in the chair, notwithstanding his having over and over again publicly declared, that after the unceremonious manner in which Mr. Wentworth had him bundled out of the chair some six or seven years ago, he would never show his face at a public meeting again. But this is not the most wonderful part of the affair—we have Richard Jones, the ultra-ultra Tory pilot of the *Sydney Gazette*, on the memorable occasion of its change in the course of a single night, from extreme Radicalism to the extreme of Toryism, and Mr. William Augustine Duncan, the ultra-liberal Editor of the Roman Catholic *Australasian Chronicle*, in the memorable times of Miss Byrne, pulling lovingly together. We have a Macarthur for once speaking on the popular side of a question, and submitting to the plaudits of a Sydney mob. We have Mr. P. L. Campbell, the aristocratic hater of aspiring serjeants, and Mr. H. Macdermott, the most ambitious of expetty officers, meeting on the same platform, and applauding each others sayings and doings. We have the Private Secretary of Sir Richard Bourke, and a M'Leay, the bitterest of Sir Richard Bourke's public and private foes, met hand in hand in the pursuit of one common object. Indeed, there is no end to the metamorphoses which these wonder working instructions have produced among our old aquaintances in Sydney.

No resolutions were moved, nor any business done, save and excepting the adoption of the following cut-and-dry petition :—

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"The humble Petition of the Land holders, Merchants, and other Colonists of New South Wales, in Public Meeting assembled.

"We, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Members of Council, Magistrates, Clergymen, Landholders, Mercnants, and other Colonists of New South Wales, beg with all humility to renew the assurance of our devoted attachment to your Majesty's person and Government. Fully appreciating that inestimable privilege, which enables every British subject to approach the throne, and persuaded that the circumstance of our remote position will be deemed by your Majesty to constitute a yet stronger claim upon your gracious consideration ; we feel encouraged to submit to your Majesty a faithful representation of the anxiety and alarm which at present pervade all classes of your Majesty's subjects possessing vested interests in the colony.

"These feelings have been excited by the fact that two Bills for the future regulation of the Government of the New South Wales were brought into the House of Commons during the last Session of Parliament each of which Bills contained a power to establish settlements in Australia, and to limit New South Wales to nineteen counties ; and this view of the case is borne out by the published despatch from your Majesty's Secretary of State to his Excellency the Governor of this colony, dated 31st May, 1841.

"We, with great deference, submit to your Majesty, that the nineteen counties mentioned, were proclaimed on the 14th October, 1829, with reference to the Royal instructions respecting crown lands then in force, and as comprising that portion only of the colony within which the arrangements of the local government were so far completed as to enable individuals to acquire permanent titles to land obtained from the crown, whether by grant or by purchase—the district of Port Macquarie having been omitted in the proclamation only because its boundaries could not at that time be accurately defined, though it has since been opened to selection and purchase ; but certainly, at no time until the present, has the slightest intention been evinced of confining the colony to those counties. On the contrary, it has ever been the firm persuasion of all persons connected with the colony, either as Administrators of the Government or as colonists established in it, that the territory of New South Wales extended over all that part of New Holland which is contained within the country described in the Governor's commission, viz :—"From the northern cape or extremity of the coast called cape York, in the lat. of 10° 37' S. to the southern extremity of the said territory of New South Wales, or Wilson's Promontory, in the lat. of 38° 12 S., and all the country inland to the westward as far as the 129° of east long.," except the province of South Australia.

"We would, therefore, with great submission, solicit the favourable consideration of your Majesty to the fact that, independently of the vast amount of capital, both public and private, which, under the faith of this persuation, has been already invested at Sydney, and in the other towns and districts hitherto settled, the country which would by the contemplated dismemberment be taken from this colony has been chiefly explored and rendered valuable by the energy and enterprizes and at the expense of the inhabitants of New South Wales, and that a large portion of it is already occupied under the sanction of your Majesty's Government by the flocks and herds of colonists who have extensive establishments, and who have already effected considerable improvements, with the intention of eventually of purchasing the lands of which they are now in authorised possession. And we would further humbly represent to your Majesty, that little or no available crown Lands remains to be disposed of within the nineteen counties, and that the country beyond them to the westward is so utterly valueless as to preclude the probability of any revenue whatever being derivable from it ; whilst a considerable portion of the amount hitherto realised by the sale of the land within those counties, has been diverted from the purposes of immigration to the maintenance of the enormous Police Establishments requisite for the coercion British criminals. there by greatly aggravating, if not entirely occasioning, that dearth of labor from which the colony is at present suffering.

"We feel that the limits of a petition will not admit a full statement of the various reasons upon which we have arrived at the conclusion, that in this colony the system of selling crown Lands by auction, will prove more advantageous in practice than that of uniform price : we trust however, that we may be permitted humbly to submit to your Majesty, that, even if the system of an uniform price : we trust however, that we may be permitted humbly to submit to your Majesty that, even if the system of an uniform price were indisputably the best, it would be no ground for the dismemberment of the colony of New South Wales.

"Your petitioners most humbly and earnestly entreat your Majesty's gracious attention to the fact, that New South Wales is by nature a pastoral country, and that in order to render this natural advantage in the highest degree available, the establishments of the Colonies must, as their flocks and herds increase, extend over a far greater space, and with much more rapidity, than would be the case were the soil and climate of Australia adopted in an equal degree to the purposes of agriculture ; and it will be evident, therefore to your Majesty's that the theory of concentration upon which it would appear to us that the late measures of Government have been founded, is inapplicable to the Colony of New South Wales.

"In conclusion, for the forecoing and other weighty considerations, your petitioners earnestly entreat that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that the measures which have been proposed, as before stated, for the dismemberment of the Colony, may not be carried into effect."

The speeches, or perhaps, we should say the reports of the speeches, are meagre in the extreme. Nothing was said or done worthy of farther notice excepting the following passage in one of Mr. James Macarthur's speeches :—

"Mr. James Macarthur said he had the highest authority for saying that the measures will not be carried, into effect but are suspended for the opinion Colonists of New South Wales, although they probably would have been made imperative, had not a friendly voice been raised to prevent them. A relative of his (Mr. M.'s waited upon the Secretary of tate, to mention, what in his opinion and that of Sir T. L. Mitchell and Mr. Justice Burton, would be the injurious effects to this colony of carrying the prepared measure into effect, and urged upon Her Majesty's Government, the justice of at least allowing the Local Government, and the inhabitants of the colony to express their opinions upon a matter of such vital importance. The substance of this conversation was made into an official minute, and a letter was ordered to be written to obtain these opinions. That letter, he had no doubt, had been received that the meeting was of higher importance than ever."

Mr. Macarthur, honest man, will find himself sadly mistaken. The Macarthur interest is fortunately not quite so strong in Downing-street now-a-days as it was when his father boasted that Sir Ralph Darling was the only Governor of New South Wales that ever left the colony without his having had a hand in his removal. So far is it from being a fact that "the measures are suspended for the opinion of the colonists," several persons have already arrived in the colony with land orders in their pockets and bounty servants with them ; and it is said one gentleman is now here who has taken the necessary steps for obtaining a special survey the instant Sir George Gipps declares the instructions in operation.

European Intelligence.

On Wednesday, his Majesty visited Versailles and inspected most of the galleries, including that of constantina, which is nearly finished, and willt be opened this year to the public.—In the evening, their Majesties received the Austrian Ambassador, the chancellor of France, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the President of the court of Accounts, and Generals Pajol and Olbert.

M. de Lamartine was yesterday nominated Reporter by the committee on the Literary Property Bill.

The body of Marshal Victor was embalmed on Wednesday by M. Gannal according to his process, and was afterwards laid on a bed, where it was visited by a great number of his friends. The countenance wore all that amiability of expression for which it was remarkable during the life of the illustrious deceased. The funeral will take place on Tuesday, when the body will be transferred to the Invalides, at 11 o'clock, to receive the last ceremonies of the church. Everything will be conducted on such a scale as to make the spectacle one of great magnificence. Detachments from all the regiments of the garrison will be in attendance.

By the death of the Duke de Belluno, there are now only four Marshals of the Empire, viz., the Dukes de Conegliano, de Dalmatie, de Reggio and Raguse.

A Royal ordonnance of the 27th ult. has promoted twelve colonels, in various branches of the army, to the rank of Major-general.

The following is from the *Moniteur Parisien* :—"To the declarations already made by the cabinet in both the chambers on the subject of the affairs of La Plata, there has just been added a categorical explanation of the facts and circumstances which led to the treaty concluded in the name of France with the State of Buenos Ayres. This statement concludes as follows :—'It had been declared and written, from the commencement of the differences, that the presence of a diplomatic agent of high rank might contribute to bring them to a satisfactory solution ; but this mission, the accomplishment of which was no doubt possible thirty months earlier, was at the last opposed by numerous obstacles. By surmounting these obstacles, Vice-Admiral de Mackau has rendered a signal service to the state : he has displayed all that the King and the government had a right to expect of him—soundness of judgment, firmness of resolution, and great ability, and has merited the entire approbation of his Majesty and the Cabinet.'"

The Danae Frigate has arrived at Brest from the West Indies.

The Diario di Roma announces the death of Marie Antoinette Josephine de Bourbon aged 68, a nun of an Ursuline Convent. She was the daughter of Ferdinand Duke of Parma and the Archduchess Maria Amalia of Austria, and was niece to Marie-Antoinette.

The duke de Bordeaux is said by the *Gazette de France* to have left Venice on his return to Goritz, where the health of the Duchess d'Angouleme has become re-established.

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